

may be can Pril as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become a mobers of the Conversation Club and contribute to the several departments. Contributes will please add in the left-hand Mower cor of their envelopes, "C. C.," to facili-

tate the be willing of mail. Reference required of new members desiring Correspon . . . C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized | Parkers Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit

and the new e practical enforcement of the princi ples of the constant and progress to which the C. C. stand please. Write sketches following strictly the form printed and or each portrait and sent on a separate sheet of the transit be sent in the same envelope with the throughaph, which must have name and address on the back. Cabinet-sized photographs only must be sent. It is not necessary to inquire for them, - I moperly addressed and scaled they will reach the Editor. Each will take its turn, and those sent new cannot appear for two mouths. Photos will not be returned unless, after publication, four cents in stamps are inclosed with a re-

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

quest to that affect.

treat.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DINNER? "What shall we have for dinner?" Do not ask me that again,

I am so wick and weary of that merciless refrain. It's mea', polatoes, and dessert-dessert, polatoes, Till I think a Chinese diet might be a joy and

"What shall we have for dinner?" I hear seven times a week. And now it would be a relief to have it asked in

Greek Why is it people must have food? Housekeeping would be so sweet.

But for that one-recurring thought-"What can I get to eat?" If we were like the fairies, and could thrive on

honevdew. This world would be a Paradise, with pleasures E'en Jupiter, the pampered, did not bother and Prize Papers and Prize Offers of a Great

The Goddess untiringly for "something good to

Oh, is there really nothing new that's edible? think Our learned modern scientists, instead of wasting ink On "Survival of the Fittest," and all such themes,

might give Some hints for the survivors, who indeed must est to live.

For now not only through the day, but in my dreams at night, I try to plan some odd menus, the palate to de-

And still my tortured brain can think of nothing But meat, potatoes, and dessert-dessert, pota-

toes, meat. -C. L. Thayer, in Good Housekeeping.

SPINACH PROPERLY COOKED. Spinsch is particularly desirable for the natural alkaline saits it contains, and to boil in water is to lose much of its virtue. It should be carefully

picked over, washed, and put in a kettle on the back of the stove. When the juices start there will be water enough. Do not cover, as this destroys the pretty green color. Then mash the spinach, drain it thoroughly, season with butter, pepper, salt, and a little cream. Place on a dish, and slice hard-boiled eggs over it and you have an appetizing and excellent dish.

SALT-RISING BREAD. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Will some one please send a recipe for salt-rising bread, and oblige-G. Fink,

WINDOWS OF CONSTANT BLOOM. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: If there are any members of the Household whose house plants have been a failure this Winter, if their callas will not bloom and geran oms are straggling out in long flower less stalks, let me submit my directions how to have a window of constant bloom next Winter. Send 15 cents for a packet of Chinese primros seed, fringed and mixed, to Burpee & Co., Philadelphia. They are the only firm supplying good, reliable send, at that price, and will doubtless sur prise you with some extra novelty besides your

order, judging by my own experience. In April, take a ciger box, fill with light, sandy soil, press smooth with your hand and sow onethird of your seed. Then lightly sift fine, very sandy soil over the seed; cut a piece of brown wrapping paper to fit in the box; press down over wet the paper every day enough to keep the ground moist, not too wet. Set the lack in a warm place, and if you have not

covered them too deep (they should be very lightly covered with soil) your seedlings will appear in two week . Remove the paper, and set the box is a shady window. As soon as the plants have three leaves transplant carefully to small pots, keep in a shady place through the Summer, but do not let any water touch the leaves, or they will turn brown; niweys water under the leaves. Sow another third of the seed in June, and the re mainder in August, and I am not afraid to predict your entire satisfaction when your primroses

doom. So constant, so profuse, so levely a Winter flower I have never seen equaled. Hope some sister will try n. v plan, -Mrs. H. Brown, Daven-

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Few Thoughts for the C. C. to Think About Now and Then.

The good that men do lives after them, is a saying both good and true. But seldom is there such so on. positive proof as in the case of Mary Allen West and her work, recently brought to our attention from Japan.

Miss West went to Japan as an emissary of the W. C. T. U., with the hope of converting the natives work; art needle-work; literature, education, from the oplum habit. She was taken iil and died there, and when her body came home for burial to the church of her childhood at Galesburg, Ill., it was covered with a Japanese pall six by eight feet. | which it naturally belongs. made of black velvet, and lined with white silk, the gift of the Tokio W. C. T. U. Embroidered with gold thread was Miss West's full name, the letters | all newspapers, magazines, and so on, edited in of her Union, and the verse: "They rest from | whole or in part by women. their labors and their works do follow them." The Japanese make opium into little balls and smoke in pipes, the stems and covers of which are metal. | times. These were collected, melted, and made into a bell, which weighs 80 pounds. It was tolled on the day of her funeral in Japan for the first and last time. This bell will be on exhibition in the Woman's Department at the World's Fair.

It may truly be said that the bell which tolled a parting knell for the passage of the soul of Mary | the best story, and the best sentiment connected Allen West from time to eternity, was made of her

I LOVE THEE. (Ich liebe dich.) (Translated by Kate Brownlee Sherwood.) Thou art my life, my soul's supremest pleasure, Thou art the source of all delight to me:

I love thee, love, above all earthly treasure,

I'll love thee, love, to all eternity.

I think of thee; how vain are words to measure, How all my heart is turned to love of thee; I love thee, love, above all earthly treasure. I'll love thee, love, to all eternity.

SLAVES OF HABIT. What slaves we all are to that hard task-master.

Habit. For once let him get possession of us, it to hard to shake off the chains that bind us. Who is there among us that has not some one of the prize numbers. those ungraceful habits so fixed upon him that he

is almost unconscious of it? One of the most common habits among women is biting the lips, and certainly there is none more disgraceful. Then, too, the constant biting and moistening of the lips will in time make them

harsh and dry, and the beauty of outline is destroyed. Coupled with the woman who bites her lips is the man who pulls and tugs at his mustache, or digs his nose, or, most disgusting of all, chews at

the stump of a cigar. Among the many annoying little things which are inexcusable in civilized life are giggling, staring, rubbing the hands, playing with food, lounging, shuffling, dropping the shoulders, putting the feet on the rungs of chairs, talking in a strained voice, failure to enunciate, going around with a

All regular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | listless air, as if the heavens were resting on your back and the universe would topple down if you traightened up.

Come, assert yourself; throw off your barnacles of barbarism; be an ambitious, progressive human being. In other words, Brace up!



T. G. BARNARD.

T. G. Barnard, Neosho, Mo., a silent member of the C. C. for over two years; has dark wavy hair and hazel eyes; hight, 69 inches; weight, 140 pounds; age, 21 years. Being a Baptist minister his favorite book is the Bible, although he takes great interest in science and literature, and loves all things good and beautiful. Will exchange letters or photographs.

C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Epoch. Prizes are offered for the best papers on topics announced; also, for papers on any general topics bearing upon the series. Contributors will say whether they prefer books, C. C. badges, or novelties. All contributors should mail papers at least two weeks in advance of the dates assigned for publication to Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O. Today is the eleventh paper of the series. Coming topics are as follows:

TWELFTH PAPER, MARCH 23. 1. When and where was petroleum first discovered and used? 2. Tell of its discovery, history, and products in America.

THIRTEENTH PAPER, MARCH 30. 1. What is electricity, and when, where, and by whom discovered?

2. What are the great American electrical inven-3. Who are the greatest American electricians, living and dead?

4. What will be the extent of the electrical exhibits at the World's Fair? FOURTEENTH PAPER, APRIL 6. 1. What is paper, when and where first made,

and for what purpose? 2. What articles are made from paper? FIFTEENTH PAPER, APRIL 13.

1. When, where and by whom was coal first used as a fuel? 2. What are the great coal industries of America? 3. What are the uses of coal, and how has it advanced civilization and progress, particularly in

the United States? TO-DAY'S COLUMBIAN THEME. The subject for to-day is: 1. In what particular will the coming World's Fair differ from that of any other? This refers to

the woman's exhibit. The above, as the closing sentence indicates, has reference to woman's part in the great American be ever the hope, the trust, the inspiration of the world!-Wilbur N. Hedges, Madison, N. J. World's Fair. The prominence given woman by Congress and by the State Legislatures has been heretofore unknown in great National movements and indicates the high place woman is taking as a Through what scenes has our flag not passed; what storms of shot and shell! How many have lived for it; how many have its folds draped in factor in affairs, public as well as social and do-

The National Board of Managers embraces two women from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, eight at large and nine for the city of Chicago. The officers of the National Board are Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, President, and Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, Secretary.

Congress has placed a large sum of money at the disposal of the Woman's Board, which was increased by last Congress. Salaries are allowed the officers, though Mrs. Palmer has declined compensation for her services. She has devoted herself untiringly to her work, and has developed executive ability of high order. Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan is the member from the District of Colum-

The Woman's Building is one of the finest and most distinctive of the World's Fair Buildings. It was designed by a woman architect, and is being decorated by women. This building contains a Concert Hall, where semi-monthly concerts by women will be heard throughout the Exhibition The Children's Department will be a pleasing feature, with model kindergartens, nurseries, and

An important part of the work of the National Board is to make a collection of what the women of the world have accomplished in sculpture, paint ing, engraving, etching, wood-carving, and mural decorations; pottery, porcelain painting and metal philanthropy, and industrial pursuits. The Woman's exhibit will not be confined to th

Woman's Building, but will be collected by the

National Board and placed in the department to A library in the Woman's Building will contain copies of the works of women authors of the world, and in the reception parlor will be on file Congresses of women will be held in the As industrial, financial, and religious topics of the

HAIL TO THE FLAG. Our Starry Banner and the Prize Winner

in Story and Sentiment. The competition for the best historic description with the Stars and Stripes, closed March 1, and the awards are as follows:

Best story of the flag: Ina Wright, South Los Angeles, Cal. Best historic sketch of the flag : Wilbur N. Hedges, Madison, N. J.

Best sentiment connected with the flag: Fanni-C. Steele, Maysville, Mo. The first two have expressed their choice o books, the latter no choice. To each, therefore, is | terville, Wis. awarded "Campfire and Memorial Poems," by Kate Brownlee Sherwood, which celebrates the triumph of the flag. "The Old Fing" found in the

in its folds of scenes of sorrow and triumph it has witnessed could be all told, what volumes it would book is a true story of the 3d Ohio and its commander, Gen. John Beatty, now of Columbus, O. The beautiful NATIONAL TEIBUNE calendar has been awarded to those whose sentiments follow PRIZE STORY OF THE FLAG.

Near where the broad Pacific sings It's never-ending song. There played a little dark-eyed boy The mossy rocks among. A soldier's only child was he, And time and time again He heard from that dear father's lips Brave tales of bravest men

A tattered flag hung near the door. It's once bright colors dim. Jack's father bore it in the fray, And dear it was to him. And little Jack, with flushing cheek. Oft heard his father tell Of how the battle raged that day And how brave soldiers felb

"God bless our country and our flag!"-Ella V. And when the darkness settled down Garton, Plankinton, S. D. On bloody dale and hill, May we one and all ever love and cherish the The foemen fled, but o'er the scene glorious Stars and Stripes; may we always remain true and patriotic that we may say "We are a grand fraternity, working for a noble cause."—Maggie Belle Haud, Star Prairie, Wis. The dear flag floated still. And bonny Jack, with heaving breast And flashing eye, would say The flag is the emblem of our country. It is our

"I wish that I had been a man

And heard her mad desire

Toward the kindling sky.

Please don't let it be burned."

"Hush, boy, for everything is tost."

With piteous cry he turned,

"Will no one save my father's flag?

I'll clasp that dear old flag again;

The lad was gone ere they could speak,

With trembling forms and bated breath

He smiles with joy and waves the flag.

Then strong men catch the swaying form,

They cry, "He'll wear the soldier's scars,

-Ina Wright, South Los Angeles, Cal.

Brave lad, indeed! He fought as well

He risked his life to save his flag,

PRIZE FLAG SKETCH.

over, are accounted the noblest which can the best

recognize symbolical worth and prize it the high-

Surely, no age ever evolved a grander or more

glorious heraldry than that which symbolizes these

United States; no epoch is more noble than the

period which evoked it, and none of the world's

flaunting banners and standards are more highly

prized than is Columbia's dauntless blazonry of

In the Colonial period, American heraldry, being

overshadowed by that of England, had little, if

any, distinctive significance; but when the long

roll of the Revolution called to arms, a multitude

of banners, varied in hue and bearing all kinds of

emblematic devices, bloomed upon the air, to thrill

with enthusiasm the hearts of those who rallied

beneath them to fight for liberty. The Pine Tree

standard of the Massachusetts troops, the Rattle-

snake flag of the Virginia riflemen, and the Cres-

cent banner displayed by the South Carolinans,

are conspicuous examples of the many ensigns

which the patriots first bore to the field. But the

assembling of the Continental Army as a unit made necessary the adoption of an emblem repre-sentative of the whole body, and of the cause for

Accordingly, on Jan. 2, 1776, the troops unfurled

a flag of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white,

bearing in its upper corner the combined crosses

of St. Andrew and St. George, emblems of United

The Declaration of Independence determined the selection of a flag that should be distinctively

National, and the following year, June 14, 1777, it was by Congress resolved, "that the flag of the

United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red

and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white

The stars were arranged in a circle, typical of

unending union, and, thanks to the excellent taste

of Mrs. John Ross, of Philadelphia, who made the

flag, they were designed with a symmetrical beau-ty of five points, instead of six, as the Congressional

committee had intended. The placing of a harp

or lyre in the center of the field, in token of har-

mony, was also suggested, but the idea was dis-

carded; and alone the stars in their azure setting

were borne aloft amid the blood and fire of the

Revolution, from the battle of Saratoga to the final

The admission of two new States into the Union

induced Congress, January 13, 1794, to enact that

from and after the 1st of May, 1795, the National

flag should consist of 15 red and white stripes, and

that the Union should be 15 stars white on a blue

This resolution was passed notwithstanding con-

siderable opposition, owing to the fact that the

added stripes spoiled the graceful proportion of the

flag; but the design thus remained throughout the

war of 1812-15 and until April 4, 1818, when Con-

gress resolved to restore the 13 stripes, and to make

new additions of stars only as new States were ad-

mitted. At the same time Congress also resolved

that each star should be placed upon the flag on

the 4th of July following the admission of the State

No act has since been passed by Congress affect-ing the design of our National flag, and it has re-

mained the same, except as to the constantly-

increasing number of stars, symbolizing the growth

During the war with Mexico the azure field was

charged with 29 stars; during the rebellion 35 stars

led our heroes to death and to victory; 38 was the

number which the flag bore in 1877, on the 100th

anniversary of its birth; while since July 4, 1891,

the National flag of the United States of America

has carried upon its folds the luster of 44 stars em-

blazoned in glorious effulgence.

May their light never fade! And, dored a

home, honored abroad, may the Heaven-born and

beauteous lines of "Old Glory," precious with

blood and tears, and illumined by radiant triumphs,

PRIZE-FLAG SENTIMENT.

death! How many living and dying have said

"O, the flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes!" I

is the same old flag inscribed with the dying words

of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship!" that was hoisted on Lake Eric on the eve of Perry's great

naval victory. What countries has it not visited,

but tyrants hate it! All who sigh for Progress and

Patriotism love and honor it!-Fannie C. Steele,

Our glorious fing has led the brave to victory; it

has floated over our cradles; let it be our prayer that

The flag of America has been a favorite theme of

her poets. Drake's "American Flag," and that

stirring patriotic song, "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner," a song which is to us what the "Marseillaise"

is to the French, are familiar in every home.

And all thy hues were born in heaven

Where breathes the foe but falls before us.

The colors are Union, peace, and freedom. The

blue is the sky; the red is the morning light. Each

star is a State, and the stripes are the 13 Colonies

that won their independence.-George W. Burton,

When we see the flag floating so proudly, it reminds us of something that happened over 100 years ago, and that was independence and liberty.

Thirteen stripes for the Union now, and 44 stars

for the Union maintained, our glorious banner

bears.—Arthur L. Hynds, Raiston, Tex.
The American flag is an emblem of American

characteristics in National life; white the emblem

of purity, red of valor, and blue of justice. It

represents everything that is dear to us, and is our

Our flag, that sacred embiem of liberty, under

whose folds numberless heroes have nobly fought and bravely perished for their country, should

have a place of deep affection in the heart of every

symbolic of Divine love, truth, hope and loyalty. Their language is valor, purity and sincerity;

they are emblematic of war, peace and justice,-

The red, white and blue-fervency, purity and

truth-holds in its meaning to us freedom, and it has been said, "Freedom can never die."-Ernest

Our flag, the Stars and Stripes! Emblem of freedom, of justice and true American patriotism and loyalty!—Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Minn.

I have no room for anyone who is not willing to yow allegiance to that flag which is powerful enough

to shield and protect us in the exercise of all civil

and religious liberty. Our flag is the symbol of all that makes a home for us.—M. Burlison, New Cen-

This flag, that has had so many historical changes

since its birth, and will, doubtless, have many

nore, is dear to our country. If the tales it bears

fiff! May each C. C. always revere this brave old

flag.—Nelia D. Hampton, Mt. Victory, O.
It is symbolic of liberty and Union, purity and

strength. Let us strive to keep it so; pure, strong

and just. May it remain for ages to shed its patri-

otic influence on all American citizens, and may

its luster never grow dim. Let us hope that our Nation is steadily marching forward, onward and upward, and the sword of combat is forever

sheathed in the scabbard of peace. Let us encour-

age and foster patriotism in our own hearts, and strive to awaken it in the hearts of the rising gen-

eration, that our flag may ever be supported and defended.—Marie H. Oliver, Fairfield, Iowa. How our hearts thrill with joy as we behold this beauteous emblem of liberty floating in the air over

the schoolhouses or other public buildings. It tells of

many hard fought-battles, many soldiers wounded and many homes made desolate, that it might represent America's freedom and proclaim her

peace to all nations.—Edith M. Haynes, East St. Louis, Mo.

Glorious embelm of the Nation's purity and

grace, progress and patriotism; made sacred by the lives sacrificed in the cause of freedom and

justice to all. Every true American heart, as he beholds this victorious banner, thrills with joy and pride that be may stand beneath its folds and say,

American citizen.—James F. Botts, Glenwood, Mo. The red, white and blue colors of our flag are

And Freedom's banner floating o'er us."

white is the celestial whiteness of Heaven;

'Flag of the free heart's hope and home,

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet.

By angel hands to valor given,

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome.

Forever float that standard sheet!

it float in triumph above our graves.-Walter F.

Maysville, Mo.

Cisne, Ill.

Howell, Springfield, Mo.

George E. Hunter, Zenas, Ind.

R. Ostrom, Danbury, lows.

Senor, Dexter, Tex.

the pride of its friends, the terror of its foes! Non

and expansion of the Republic.

triumph at Yorktown.

in a blue field, representing a new constellation.'

England and Scotland, upon a field of blue.

which its soldiers stood enrolled.

Stars and Stripes.

Then, if you dare not try,

They saw him disappear;

They waited, pale with fear.

As Jack once more they see.

"I've gained the victory!"

And as he faints away

As father had before;

Brave hero in the fray!"

T' a bravest do no more.

One moment, then a joyful shout

I'm not afraid to die."

There rang wild cries of "Fire!"

The flames mount, fierce and high,

He turned and ran, with beating heart,

"The flag," he gasped, "O, firemen brave

And as from father's house he saw

To fight for it that day."

pride, our companion, and our protector.-W. L. Hedges, New Centerville, Wis. The grandest, most beautiful emblem of liberty that floats to the breeze, beneath the ever-watchful One morn, when Jack sat by the sea, eye of Almighty God. +G. E. Hounson, Glenwood To reach the sheltered village homes.

As I read the never-dying Declaration of Independence asserting the inabenable rights of man, as I study the Constitution of our Nation giving us the rights of liberty, bought with precious blood as I love my country and my country's flag, the most beautiful and significant emblem ever un-furled to the winds of heaven, with the grandest galaxy of stars that ever shone o'er enlightened men, then I say, Palsied be the tongue that would speak a word other than in praise.

"The Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

-Lutie Fairbanks, Cameron, Mo. Our Nation's pride and defense; emblem of unity, liberty, and justice; animating the progress of our fair land and winning the admiration of the world.-Flora Dell Ellis, New Castle, Ind. May the red, white and blue wave forever peacefully over you, my C. C. friends .- Lee Berry, Newberry, Pa. Old Glory! Starry flag of the free! I pledge my

life and service to thee; and so will every true American.-M. Couch, Sioux City, Iowa. Emblematic of fame, glory, and honor; emitting from its starry folds a thousand rays of love, hope, and peace to all .- Ora A. Kost, Adrian, Mich.

SPAIN'S PART IN OUR FLAG. Some one has discovered that Spain has her part in our flag. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain aided Columbus to discover the continent of America in 1492. Katharine of Arragon was their daughter, and was also the wife of Henry VIII., King of England, who gave the coat-of-arms to Lawrence Washington. So that Spain has the honor of not only discovering America, but also of having a son-in-law who gave her a flag. - Carrie Hallowell

LANGUAGE OF FLAGS. The white gag is a symbol of peace, and is used as a flag of truce or in token of surrender. "It is in and through symbols," wrote Thomas The red flag, bidding defiance, is often used by revolutionists. In our service, when hoisted at the Carlyle, "that man consciously or unconsciously lives, moves, and has his being: those ages, morefore of a vessel, it shows that she is receiving or discharging powder. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be in quaran-

Flags are said to be at half-mast when they are hoisted but half the length they are ordinarily floated, and in this position designate mourning. Dipping the flag is a salute to a fort or passing vessel, by lowering it slightly and hoisting it again.

—Bertha Schupp, Hiawatha, Kan.

ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN. Let me relate a little incident of Abraham Lincoln, the bravest defender our flag ever had. At one time a Southern lady, a friend of Mr. Lincoln, sent him a picture of the Confederate flag around which was entwined a rattlesnake, bearing the words, "Don't tread on me, or I'll bite." Mr. Lincoln crossed out the word "bite" and wrote under it "burst," consequently it read, "Don't tread on me, or I'll burst." It did burst, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over the South in peace. - Calvin L. Washburn, West Paris, Me.



LOTTIE E. BUTLER. Lottie E. Butler, Walton, N. Y., is the only daughter of William D. Butler, Sergeant of the 144th N. Y., who was killed at the battle of Honey She lives on a farm, and is very fond of out-of-door life, good reading, and flowers. For four years she has been a silent but interested member of the C. C., and would like to correspond with members from her own State, and exchange autographs with all. Hight, five feet four inches; weight, 116 pounds; brown hair and eyes. Sec.

CONVERSATION CLUB. Thoughts from Many Members on Many

Topics. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point, 4, Write on one subject, 5. Write your best, 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersetyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Rell. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second bonor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

[The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] John R. Madden, Norwalk, Conn.; Charles and Dan Jehl, v.s., Walker, Lunn Co., Iowa; Marshall Morgan, v.s., 40 Helfrich Court, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Alice A. Depue, v.d., Thease M. Depue, v.d., and James P. Depue, v.s., Odaville, W. Va.; Kathryn M. Carney, Myrtland avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; Belle Lenington, v.d., Laur, Ill.; George W. Robinson 14 Seymour street, Waterbury, Conn.; W. H. Wat-rous, Gaines, Pa.; Lens Carr, v.d., Carlisle, Mass.; Minnie M. Weakly, v.d., Washington, Kan.; Abraham La Roe, v.s., New Foundland, N. J.; Flora Pence, Foster's Mills, Pa.; W. H. Phillips, Kilgore, O., would exchange letters; S. E. Peek, Yuma,

Mo. TOTAL, 14,102. DREAM OF A POET.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: There are but few peo ple who have not heard of Ole Bull, the great musician and violinist, but not many, perhaps, know of the ideal colony he sought to found in America. The small and neglected, almost deserted, ham let of Oleona, Pa., tells a story at once sweet and pretty and most pathetic. It is a tale of a poet's dream and disappointment of the founding of a colony, with bright prospects for the future, and its breaking up for the want of a little money. About 1847, Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian vio linist, imbued with the idea of establishing an asylum in this country for his countrymen who came to America, purchased 125,000 acres of land in the wilderness of Potter Co., Pa., which, as he said, reminded him, more than any other place in the

United States, of his own country.

Here he resolved to found a "New Norway," consecrated to liberty and independence, and protected by the Union's mighty flag. About 800 of his countrymen, charmed with the prospects he held out to them, settled on the land. Cosy little homes, like those they had left behind them, sprang up as if by magic, and Oleona was founded and named in his honor.

Here, on a prominence commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the violinist built his castle, and here he intended to remain for the rest of his days. But a cloud soon began to overspread the Sum

mer sky of the young colony, and especially of Ole Bull, the giving out of his supply of money Having recourse to that never-failing source of wealth, his violin, Ole Bull set out on a tour of the country. But while in the South he was stricken with yellow fever, and an illness of several weeks compelled him to cancel all engagements. Returning to Oleona after a time, the saddened old man received an added serrow. He found that,

through the rascality of an agent, the deed by which he held possession of the land was fraudulent, and all the improvements made by the little colony had been on the land of another. Maddened with grief, he went to Philadelphia and sought the agent who had so cruelly used him. The latter assured him that there was no cause for worry; that all was right, and the matter of the deed could be straightened out in a short time. The agent urged him to cat, and as he had fasted for many hours he was prevailed upon to sit down to the good things that were placed before him. But he was suddenly filled with an aversion for the food and arose from the table without touching it. The agent confessed on his deathbed that he had poisond the food that he gave him to eat.

The owner of the land, when he heard the true state of affairs, offered it at a very low figure; but the money of the colony was completely exhausted, and the people were unable to accept the

Then one by one the heart-broken settlers left Oleona and became scattered, and their village was overgrown with brush and trees.
Only the tumbled-down castle of the ill-fated founder is left to mark the site of the Norwegian village, and that, too, will soon be of the past, as the ravages of our northern climate have already made sad work with it. These facts are gleamed from the settlers and from personal observation. - B. E. Baker, Roulette,

MONTESINO AND LAS CASAS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Antonio Montesino and Bartholomew Las Casas were the first anti-slavery agitators in America. Father Montesino preached a sermon against slavery in San Domingo in 1511. He told the haughty Spaniards that they were sinning against God, and that they had no better chance of going to heaven than the most savage heathens and barbarians. The proud, fierce and bigoted Spaniards, stung

to the quick by a sermon like that, ordered him to retract his offensive words. They thought he would do it the next Sunday. Sunday morning the church was crowded with people who had come to hear Montesino's recantation. They had come to see a coyote, but they

said that the monks would refuse confession to any man who should treat his Indians with cruelty, or had anything to do with the slave

trade. Montesino did not preach in vain. His sermons had a powerful effect upon a wealthy slaveholder by the name of Bartholomew Las Casas. Las Casas liberated his slaves and commenced o work against slavers in the Spanish settlements.

North of Guatemala there lived a tribe of Indians so fierce and revengeful that the Spaniards called their country the Land of War. Las Casas, with a company of monks, went into this Land of War and converted the ferocious savages without any bloodshed. If all the white men in America had been like Las Casas there would have been no wars You say the Indians.

You had been treated like him. If you were driven away from your home and saw your friends killed

like wild beasts, all that goodness and tenderness of yours would vanish like snow in May. The Indian is a human being like yourself, and he has the same right to life and freedom. You may have more learning, gold, and power; but you must not forget that a human soul is worth more than all that. You cannot live in this world forever. In a few

years your body will turn to dust and your soul will be before the Judge of all the earth. Then the question will be: What have you done for the ignorant, weak, and down-trodden? Of all the Spaniards that came to the New World Montesino and Las Casas were the greatest and the noblest. They were true Americans. It has been said that Columbus gave us a good lesson: "On and on!" That is true. It is good as long as we "go on and on" in what is right. Columbus came to enslave and destroy. Montesine and Las Casas came to liberate and save. They gave us a grander and nobler lesson: Liberty is



GEORGE J. SMITH.

Herewith appears the picture of the oldest C. C. member, George J. Smith, Quitman, Mass., a late private in Co. H, 27th Ohio, and also a Mexican veteran. He is 80 years old, but hale and hearty and young in his feelings. He is fond of reading and flowers, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and the C. C. and Guards, of which he is a member.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS. Something of What Our Busy Ones are

Doing and Saving. Amos L. Seaman, Adjutant-General, N. T. C. C. G., will act as special agent for Kate B. Sherwood's all all sorts of valuable and useful things, and our best to get it, if necessary even to get at it. new illustrated poem, "Dream of Ages." Members of the Guards will address him for particulars

at Odd Fellows Building, St. Louis, Mo. Division Quartermaster Roscoe Clark, Mt. Morris, Ill., hereby notifies Illinois Guards in arrears that they have been dropped from the rolls, and can only be reinstated by forwarding dues to him. The Ohio Division has sustained a loss in the death, after a long illness, of J. E. Wishart, ex-Color-Guard, Zanesville, O., long a useful and energetic member of the C. C. and Guards. The Obio Memorial Committee, Lenore Sherwood Marble, Chairman, have sent resolutions of condolence

to his bereaved parents. John Anderson, Speers, Pa., will be glad if some one will send him the By-Laws of a C. C. Circle. Mabel Eggleston's sweet little token is lovely. and brings pleasant thoughts of a Summer-day Annie L. Williams has improved in health the

past months, but still suffers from nervous prostra-Uncle John Dean, Litchfield, Mich., an old tried and true C. C., one who has done so much for helpless C. C.'s, has made another appeal for aid. He writes that but few respond, and he feels dis-couraged and heart-sick. Read Uncle John's letter carefully, and respond as your heart dictates. C. C. FRIENDS OF OREGON: Why is that so few of you have sent in applications for membership in our Division. Let us not be napping, but awaken and show our friends in the East that patriotism i also alive beyond the Rockies. Blank applications will be sent those who wish them at any time.-

WEST VIRGINIA TO THE FRONT. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: A word about our little loyal and patriotic Division of West Virginia. First of all I want it understood that our Division is alive and working for the advancement of the great cause for which we stand, Our Division charter was granted Nov. 23, 1891.

Bert W. Jones, Chairman Investigating Committee,

with 26 charter members. Our first Rennion was held at G.A.R. Hall, Fairmont, July 5, 1892, at which I had the honor of being elected the first Commander. At that time not a member had been added since our charter was granted. I worked hard to increase our membership in the months of July and August, but failed to get a single recruit. I began to think it was going to take a natural gas explosion to awaken West Virginia from her slumper. But I am glad to say that she has at las opened her eyes to the grand principle of progress. Up to date we have added members from Wheelug, Colfax, Wallace, Washington, Lubeck, Forksourg, and Albright,

West Virginia has one Circle, known as Division Circle, No. 1; charter granted Nov. 3, 1892. Circle No. 1 held its first Reunion in Parkersburg, Dec. 0, 1892, electing Lilly D. Dye, Commander Our Division is in good shape, out of debt, and some money in the pocket of our Quartermaster, We have dropped no members, and expect to double our membership before our second annual Reunion in Parkersburg in July.—Wilbur H. Brand, Commander of West Virginia Division,

UNCLE JOHN'S APPEAL. DEAR C. C.: I am very much disappointed in not hearing from more of you. I have only a mite to zive relief to that poor, suffering fellow-being, Oscar C. Peirson, a son of our country's defender He has lain on his back for five years, and I want o get him a water-bed to case and rest the poor ired back. Please help me with your mites. Give what you can, but do give something.

I have so many calls for help. You have done splendid work before, won't you try to do better

now? Those who have contributed so far are.

"Old Bay State boy," \$1; Verretta Deets, Chicago, 25 cents; Vetta M. Dingwall, Onawa, Iowa, 25 cents Mrs. E. F. Byrum, 10 cents. I want to tell the boys what I did. I gave up tobacco after smoking 35 years, so that I could do more for charity, and I made a profitable trade when I did so. Try it, dear boys, and see how it works, and be blessed here and hereafter. Girls, s there not something you can get along without o as to help a suffering brother? Try it. Send your mites, big and little, soon and often, to Uncle John Dean, Litchfield, Mich.

APPRECIATIVE MESSAGES. Our C. C. page is becoming more and more ineresting. The various letters and essays, to say nothing of "Editor's Chat," are entertaining and instructive.-Florence G. Crossman, Woonsocket,

each paper seems better than the one before it .-Olive Martin, Pekin, Ind. I am pleased with my copy of Irving's Washappreciate the prizes and the encouragement which you so kindly and generously offer them,— Wilbur N. Hedges, Madison, N. J. Bert W. Jones, Salem, Ore: The Oregon moss i exquisite, and will be cherished upon the C. C. Eva E. Grate, Oceanside, Cal., writes: "I haster

The C. C. columns have been so good of late,

to express my thanks and appreciation of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE calendar. I had no thought of a prize, but only hoped to add to the general inter John E. Haslacker, Maysville, W. Va., expresse himself well pleased with the calendar awarded for a "Washington's Birthday" paper.
The prize received is a beauty. Many thanks.-O. J. Lyon, Sabetha, Kan.

When Friendship is rooted fast, It is a plant no storm can sever, Transfixed it heeds no chilling blast, But flourishes and blooms forever -Lucy A. Scoville, Norfolk, Conn.

Cured the Real Disease.

In an Eastern city, recently, says the Argonaut, two physicians were walking together on the street, when one of them

New Lisbon, Ohio.

lifted his hat to a lady whom they met. "A patient?" asked the other. "Oh, in a way," answered the first doctor; "I treated her the other day for a small difficulty. 'What was it?" "A wart on the nose." "And what did you prescribe?" "I ordered her to refrain absolutely from playing the piano." The other doctor was astonished. "Ordered her to leave off playing the piane-for a wart on the nose! Well, I can't understand your treatment." "If you knew the circumstances. you would," said the first doctor ; "she occuies the flat just under mine."

LD SOLDIERS, their sons, their daughters, their friends who want to save money for themselves, and do a good act by patronizing an old soldier who lost the use of both in the army-has not walked a step since 1865will send stamp for Catalog of Sheet Music, Books, Musical Instruments, etc., to

W. I. BROWN.

Mention The National Tribune.

A Study of the International Sunday-

MEDITATION.

School Lesson Appointed for March 26, 1893.

(No lesson having been appointed for to-day, we have selected a Bible study.)

1. COMMENDATIONS OF THE BIBLE. We append several commendations of the Holy Scriptures. There are many such found from the pens or lips of skeptics, infidels, and others not in sympathy with the true religion. We are not looking for mere patronizing gushings in favor of the Bible. Lowell somewhere spoke of "a certain condescension of foreigners." We are not hunting around to see what good things "foreigners" to Christianity have said in certain circumstances about the Text-book of Christ's religion. We can find plenty of approving words for the Bible scattered here and there mixed up with ridicule and denunciatory criticism of said volume. We do not append permit only those to speak who refer to the Bible as a whole.

a. The great orator, Phillips, said: "The to the eater, so God's Word is delightful to the Bible is a book of facts, as well authenticated | Christian reader. As honey is a healthful food, as any heathen history; a book of miracles, incontestibly avouched; a book of prophecy, con- nourishing to the soul. We enjoy the study of firmed by past as well as present fulfillment; a the Holy Scriptures as we would a desirable book of poetry, pure and natural, and elevated even to inspiration; a book of morals, such as | The Hebrew in Ps., 19: 10 could be rendered, human wisdom never framed for the perfection | "sweeter than the dropping of honey-combs." of human happiness."

b. The Independent (N. Y.) has the following as to the Bible: "It has pleased God in His wis- out any artificial pressure to exude them, are dom, by inspiration and providence, to give to of the purest and sweetest honey. the Church and the world such a book, and to perpetuate it among men against all causes of thought of God's Word considered as honey: destruction. No fire has ever yet burnt it up. | "There are texts of Scripture which are exceed-The tooth of time has not devoured it. Age | ingly sweet, and marvelously free in the giving has worked in it no decay. The lapse of ceu- forth of their sweetness, needing little study turies has not made it obsolete. The Gibbons, or meditation. Children have their drops heresies of professed friends have not strangled and is destined to live to the end of time."

What is the Bible like?" way to the kingdom of heaven. "It is like a cabinet of jewels and precious

stones, which are not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn. and importance.

which are to be had without money and without price. "It is like a deep, broad, calm-flowing river, where birds sing and lambs play, and dear little

children are loving and happy.' d. Nobody should slight what Sam Johnson said; therefore heed the following penned by him: "Young man, attend to the voice of one who had possessed a certain degree of fame, and who will shortly appear before his Maker. was adequate to the emergency. He made a Read the Bible every day of your life; do not

e. President Gilman, LL.D., in Cosmopolitan,

throw it aside for a play or a novel."

1889, said: "An acquaintance with the Bible should also be required of every school-boy. how ignorant the youth of America are of the history, the geography, the biography, and the refer to its religious lessons, but I speak of the | which to pass up and down." Bible as the basis of our social fabric, as the embodiment of the most instructive human experience, as a collection of poems, histories, precepts, laws, and examples priceless in importance to the human race. These Scriptures have pervaded our literature. All this inherit- God's word. Up to as late as 1272 a laborer ance we possess in a version which is unique. | would have been obliged to devote all his Its marvelous diction, secured by the revisions of many centuries, and its substantial accuracy. the care of many generations of scholars, are the school-boy give to this book in secular or | we can now obtain copies so readily and so sacred hours; how ignorant may he really be | cheaply. of that which is supposed to be his daily counselor! Science, modern languages, and the Bible have been so long neglected in preparatory schools that it is extremely hard nowadays to find effective teachers for these subjects. There is no consensus as to books, no tradition respecting methods. Perhaps we are waiting for the waters to be disturbed by the angel of deliverance, but we shall wait in vain unless we put forth efforts of our own to reach the

true remedies. The day will come for better things; we can see its approaches." f. The following, attributed to Napoleon the Great, shows appreciation of God's Book: Nowhere is to be found such a series of beau tiful ideas-admirable moral maxims, which pass before us like the battalions of a celestial army, and which produce in our soul the same emotions which one experiences in contemplating the infinite expanse of the skies, resplendent in Summer's night with all the brilliance of the stars. Not only is our mind absorbed; it is controlled, and the soul can never go astray with this Book for its guide."

g. It is well to meditate on the great truths of the Bible. From a political point it is worthy of profound study. John Milton (1608-1674) declared of the utility of the Bible from the position of a statesman and politician:

"Better teaching The solid rules of civil Government, In their majestic, unaffected style, Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt, What makes a Nation happy, and keeps it so; What ruins Kingdoms, and lays eitles flat: These only, with our law, best form a King."

II. SUBJECT: THE NAMES OF THE CHURCH TEXT BOOK. The English Names. Almost all books have a variety of appellations by which they are known. This is well. We have to speak so often of the Bible that if

we were obliged invariably to use the same title for it our diction in this respect might seem quite monotonous. 1. The Alphabetic List of Names. We have the following names:

1. Bible (The). 2. Book (The). 3. Book Divine. 4. Book of God (or of the Lord). 5. Book of Life. 6. Holy Bible (or Book).

7. Holy Library (The). 8. Holy Scripture (or Scriptures). 9. Holy Writ (or Writing). 10. Law and Gospel.

11. Sacred Word. 12. Scriptures (The). 13. Word (of God or of the Lord). 2. Miscellaneous English Names of the Bible, a. We proceed first to give names found in

Psalm 119. In the outline below the first column gives the number of different words used in said Psalm for the Holy Scriptures; the second column gives in alphabetical order words so used: the third column gives the first verse in which each such word is found; the fourth column states the number of times each such word occurs; the fifth column is a list of the Hebrew words Anglicized:

5 22 Mitsvaw 1 Commandment. 2 Judgments, Ordinances 7 23 Mishnawt. 3 Law..... 1 25 Thoraw. 4 21 Pikudeem. Precepts..... 5 Righteousness. 123 3 Tsadek 5 22 Choke. 6 Statutes .. 2 23 Ghadaw. 7 Testimonies. 142 4 Emeth C Emunaw. 8 Truth, Faithfulness. 1 8 Dawrack. 9 Way 9 42 Dawbawr. 10 Word ...

Notice that all names for the Holv Scriptures found in Ps., 119, were given to the Bible before it was complete as now, and therefore apply to t only to the extent it was then existent. Most of the names relate to the Ten Commandments or the moral law. In the time of the Psalmist the Bible also included the ceremonial law. The names, however, as found in Ps., 119, is a bright scholar, good looking, and of amiable are yet applicable to the Bible so far as the disposition. The doctors recommend a change Bible itself is in force to-day. The ceremonial, of climate on account of asthma, and that is having effected its work as typical of Christ, | why he wishes to get the boy a home in either is not now literally in practice. The moral of the States named. References given and relaw will hold for eternity.



Mention The National Tribuna

Figurative Names for the Bible in Ps., 119. There are other expressions in Ps., 119, for the Bible. Why is God's Word like honey and the honey-comb? We have one case in Pa., 119. See V. 103. "How sweet are Thy words to my taste! yea sweeter than honey to my mouth." In Ps., 19: 10, David speaks of the Holy Scriptures as sweeter than honey and the honeycomb. How sweet! An exclamation. No here, then, any qualified commendations. We attempt is made to tell just how sweet are God's words. We cannot measure or determine the degree of such taste. As honey is pleasant giving strength to the body, so God's Word is

meal. It is said the overflowing of the honey-comb, the drops which fall of their own accord, with-

We may read with profit what Spurgeon

the Humes, the Paines, and the Voltaires of and their little candies which melt away in earth have not driven it from the world. their mouths, and even so certain Scrip-Science has not harmed it, and civilization has tures are prepared for the Lord's little chilnot outgrown it. The progress of human dren; they have only to receive them by thought has not outlawed it. The errors and the mouth of faith and their enjoyment is great. Some words of the Lord are as nuts it. The Bible is organized into human history; that need cracking, or grapes that need is a part of the history of this world, and is treading in the winepress, for their meanlargely the basis of that history. It still lives, | ing lieth net upon the surface; but those to which I refer are ready for use; they are c. An unnamed author answers the question, simple sweetnesses, prepared pleasures-in fact, drops of delight. To enjoy these one does not "It is like a large, beautiful tree, which bears | need to be a theologian or a grammarian, much sweet fruit for those who are hungry, and less a philosopher or a mystic. The honey of affords shelter and shade for pilgrims on their | the meaning flows out of the comb of the words as fluid consolation, liquid love, pure joy, and perfect truth. The student does not have to pore over his book, or the preacher to consult his library, or the hearer to collect his knowl-"It is like a telescope that brings distant objects and far-off things of the world very near, palate, and goeth down sweetly, spreading its so that we can see something of their beauty savor over the whole inner man without effort." So is God's word. We should often seek that "It is like a treasure house, a store house, for | viand. It is worth great effort. We must do We may learn something, as to the degree of our desire for the spiritual honey, by a statement made in the Springfield Kentuckian in relathe banks of which are green and flowery, tion to a man's eagerness to get literal honey simply for physical enjoyment. He discovered bees had made a hive in a poplar tree at a hight of 107 feet. There was not a single branch below the hollow in which was the hive. The account says: " How could the honey be got at, was the question. The ingenuity of the finder lot of stout wooden pegs. He then bored a large hole with an auger in the tree, into which he drove one of the pegs. Taking his seat on this peg, he bored another hole in the tree at a convenient hight above. In this he drove au-College professors have lately been showing other peg; and so he worked his way up the tree, until he got up to the honey, when he deliberately cut off the top of the tree, and secured literature of the sacred books. I do not now his prize: the pegs serving him as a ladder on

We have a suggestion as to how much we should love the Bible, and how much effort, were it necessary, we should be willing to put forth to get a copy. We have many interesting accounts of wondrous sacrifices made to secure

wages for 13 years to buy a Bible. If Sir Isaac Newton was right when he said, We account the Scriptures of God to be the beyond our praise. But how little study does | most sublime philosophy," we should rejoice

The 37th Ill.

The 37th Ill., known as the "Fremont

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please give a short history of my old regiment, the 37th Ill. -W. C. MORRILL, Austin, Tex.

Rifles," was organized by Col. Julius White, in August, 1861, and was mustered into service Sept. 18, leaving for St. Louis the next day with 15 field and staff, 30 company officers, and 964 enlisted men. They were presented with battle-flags by the Board of Trade of Chicago. The 37th campaigned through Missouri and became part of the Army of the Frontier under Gens. Curtis and Herron. They followed up the enemy through Missouri and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., losing 21 killed and 114 wounded. The 37th was then sent to Cassville, Mo., on outpost duty. Col. White having been promoted, Lieut.-Col. Barnes was promoted Colonel of the regiment. During the Summer of 1862 the regiment met and defeated a force of rebels and Indians at Neosho, Mo., and drove them back to the Indian Territory. They guarded the southwest frontier of Missouri through the Summer of 1862, having frequent fights with Quantrell and Coffee. In October, 1862, the 37th drove the enemy out of Newtonia, Mo., and also had a skirmish at Fayetteville, Ark. In December, 1862, Lieut, Col. John C. Black was promoted Colonel of the regiment, Col. Barnes having resigned. It took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7. 1862. losing about one-seventh of it number in killed and wounded. Col. Black commanded the 37th in this battle with one arm in a sling, which had been shattered at Pea Ridge, and late in the fight had his other arm shattered by a bullet. In April, 1863, the 37th went to Cape Girardeau, and fought the battle of Chalk Bluff. From there it went to Vicksburg and helped in the capture of that city. In July, 1863, it went up the Yazoo River and captured Yazoo City after a severe fight. From here it returned to Vicksburg, and went down the river to New Orleans and fought the battle of Morganzia, La., on Sept. 29, 1863. It also had a skirmish on Oct. 1. The 37th went home on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted. After 30 days in Illinois they returned to Memphis, Tenn., and drove Forrest into the interior of the State. It then went to Atchafalaya Bayon, where Gen. Black's Brigade constructed the celebrated "steamboat bridge." They were on the Red River expedition. They went into Winter quarters at Davall's Bluff, Ark. In January, 1865, the 37th again went to New Orleans as a part of the Thirteenth Corns, the Nineteenth having gone East; moved to Barraneas, Fla., and was at the capture of Fort Blakely, Ala., and Mobile. The 37th remained in Alabama till June 28, 1865, when they sailed for Galveston, Tex., remaining in Texas until May 15, 1866, when mustered out of service, reaching Springfield, Ill., May 31, where it was paid and discharged. The loss in the 37th was four officers and 60 men killed or died of wounds, and one officer and 168 men died of disease, etc.-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

And They Wondered.

Col. Hale blew into a rapidly growing Western town recently, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and quickly grasped the fact that there was no cable-road. With everything gone but a silk hat and \$125, he spent \$100 for admission in a swell local club and proceeded to exist on the remaining \$25. He gathered about him the leading moneyed men and laid bare the scheme of millions in a cable-road. He agreed to obtain the franchise and put it through for \$30,000, part of which was to be paid down as a guarantee of good faith. The Colonel dusted up his silk hat and attacked the Aldermen next. By dint of promising, and pompous appearance of wealth, he secured an ordinance, was voted stock, drew what was coming to him, and blew out again, leaving everyone to wonder.

Herman Greager, Co. E. 4th N. H., 1127 Elm street, Manchester, N. H., says he would like to secure a good home either in Colorado, Wyoming or New Mexico for a boy 11 years old, who

quired from G.A.R. Posts or pastor.